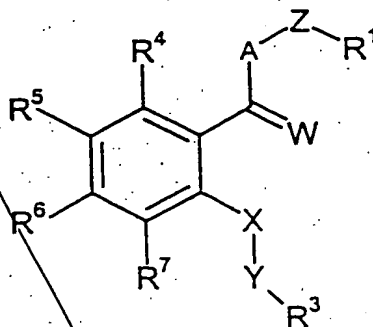


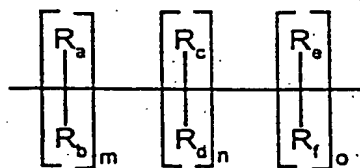
## Claims

1. Compounds of general formula I



in which

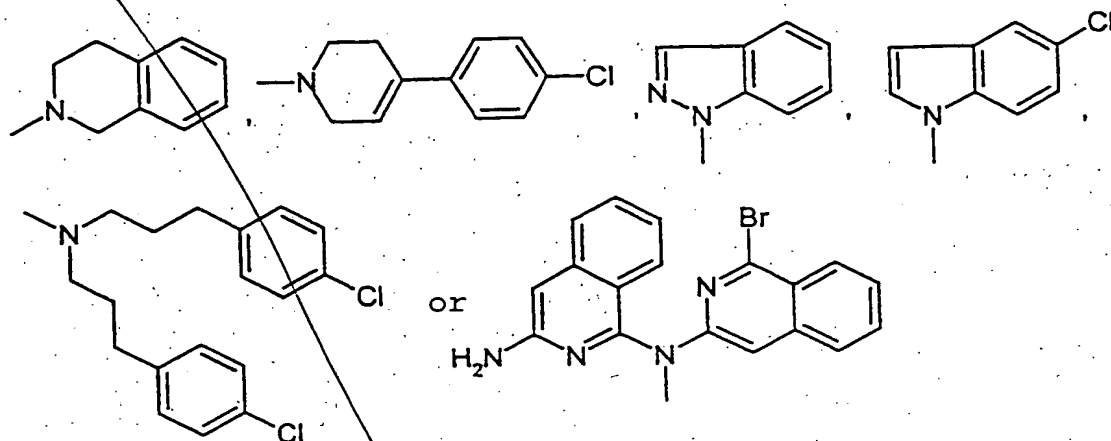
A stands for the group  $=NR^2$ ,  
W stands for oxygen, sulfur, two hydrogen atoms or the group  $=NR^8$ ,  
Z stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$  or  $=N-$ ,  
 $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$ , branched or unbranched  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl or the group



or A, Z and  $R^1$  together form the group

FOI 60-9057E860

Sub  
A2



m, n and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub>, R<sub>f</sub>, independently of one another, stand  
 for hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or the group  
 =NR<sup>10</sup>, and/or R<sub>a</sub> and/or R<sub>b</sub> can form a  
 bond with R<sub>c</sub> and/or R<sub>d</sub> or R<sub>c</sub> can form a  
 bond with R<sub>e</sub> and/or R<sub>f</sub>, or up to two of  
 radicals R<sub>a</sub>-R<sub>f</sub> can close a bridge with  
 up to 3 C-atoms each to form R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup>,  
 X stands for the group =NR<sup>9</sup> or =N-,  
 Y stands for the group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>,  
 p stands for 1-4,  
 R<sup>1</sup> stands for C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl that is  
 unsubstituted, or is optionally  
 substituted in one or more places with  
 halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, in one or more  
 places with halogen, or aryl or

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Sub  
A<sup>2</sup>

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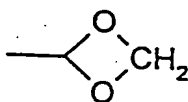
R<sup>2</sup>

heteroaryl that is substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, with the exception of compounds in which aryl is bonded right in the =NR<sup>2</sup> group in the meaning of A, stands for hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl or forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members

R<sup>3</sup>

with R<sub>a</sub>-R<sub>f</sub> from Z or to form R<sub>1</sub>, stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy or hydroxy,

R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, and R<sup>7</sup>, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub> carboxylalkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> together form the group



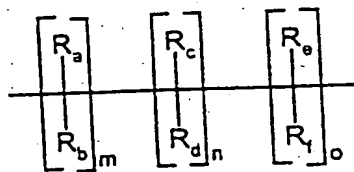
R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, and R<sup>10</sup>, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, as well as their isomers and salts.

2. Compounds of general formula I, according to claim 1, in which

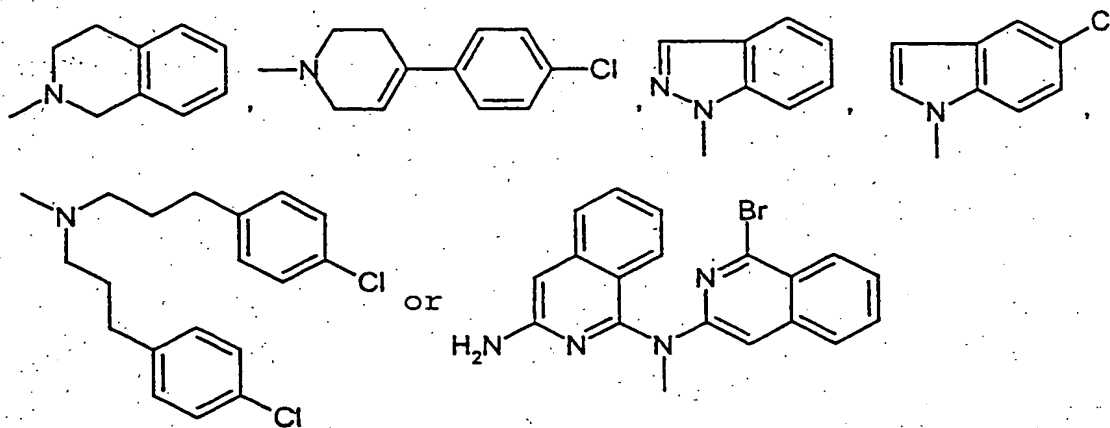
A

stands for the group =NR<sup>2</sup>,

- W stands for oxygen, sulfur, two hydrogen atoms or the group  $=NR^8$ ,
- Z stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  $=N-$  or  $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$ , branched or unbranched  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl or the group



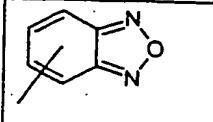
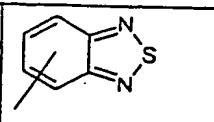
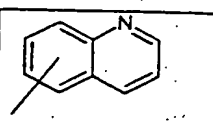
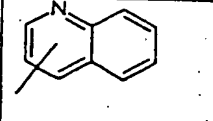
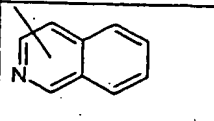
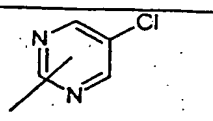
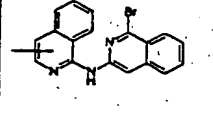
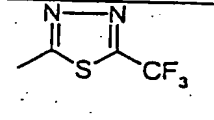
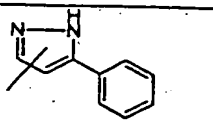
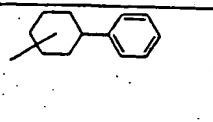
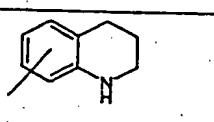
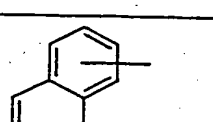
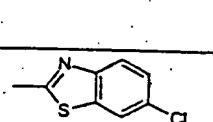
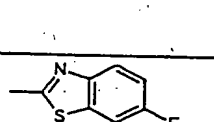
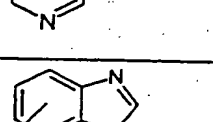
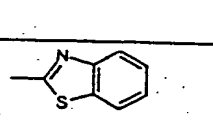
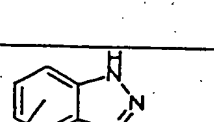
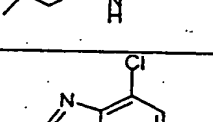
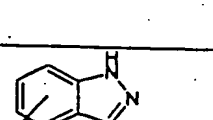
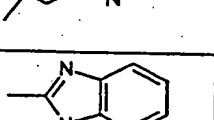
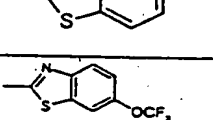
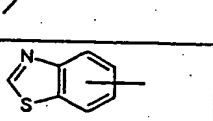
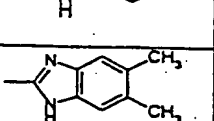
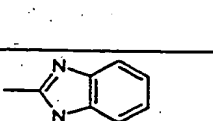
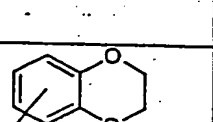
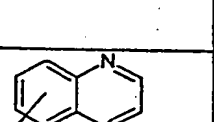
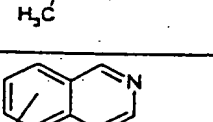
or A, Z and  $R^1$  together form the group

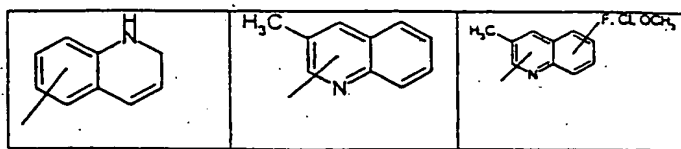


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m, n, and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub>, independently of one another, stand  
 for hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or the group  
 =NR<sup>10</sup>,  
 X stands for the group =NR<sup>9</sup> or =N-,  
 Y stands for the group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>,  
 p stands for 1-4,  
 R<sup>1</sup> stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-  
 2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,  
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,  
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 6,7-dimethoxy-  
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for  
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in  
 one or more places with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or  
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

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whereby phenyl, substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the  $=NR^2$  group in the meaning of A

$R^2$

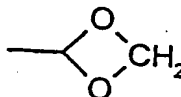
stands for hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl or forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members with  $R_a-R_f$  from Z or to form  $R_1$ ,

$R^3$

stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy or hydroxy,

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$ ,

independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen or  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together form the group

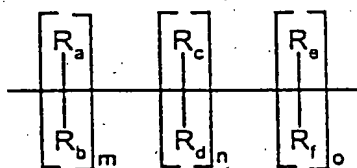


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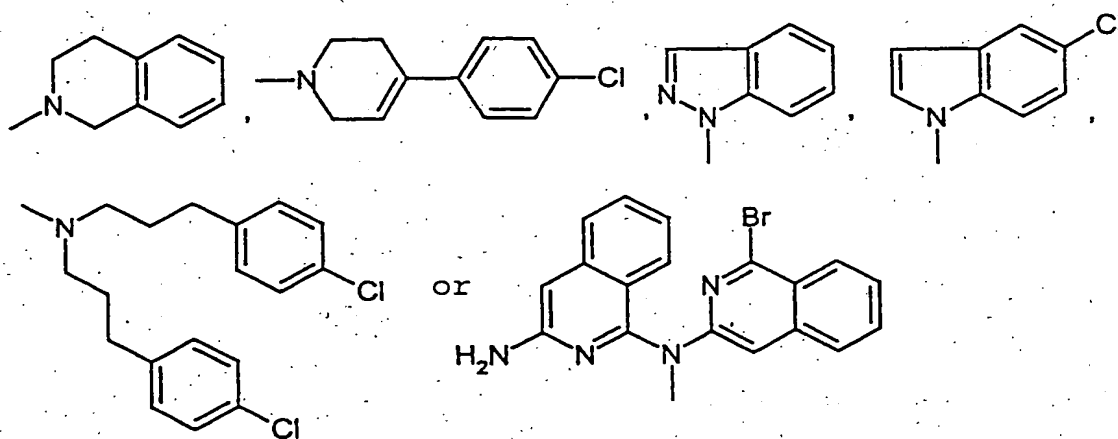
$R^8$ ,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, as well as their isomers and salts.

3. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 and 2, in which

- A stands for the group  $=NR^2$ ,  
 W stands for oxygen, sulfur or two hydrogen atoms,  
 Z stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  $=N$ ,  $-N(R^{10})-$   $(CH_2)_q-$  or the group



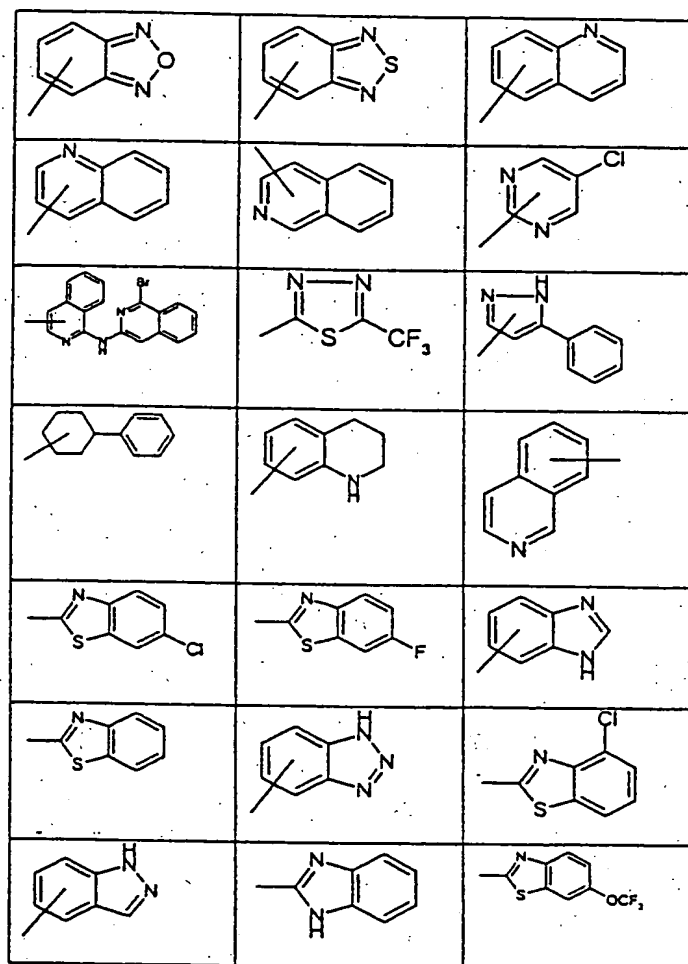
or A, Z and  $R^1$  together form the group



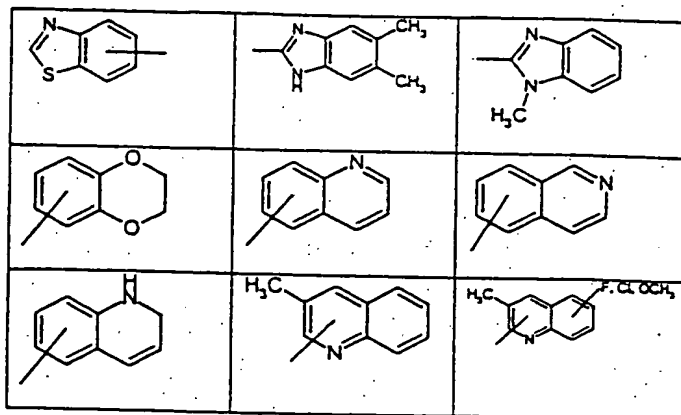


m, n and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub>, R<sub>f</sub>, independently of one another, stand  
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group  
 =NR<sup>10</sup>,  
 X stands for the group =NR<sup>9</sup> or =N-,  
 Y stands for the group -CH<sub>2</sub>-,  
 R<sup>1</sup> stands for phenyl, pyridyl, p-  
 chlorophenyl, p-methylphenyl, p-  
 methoxyphenyl, 5-chloro-2,3-  
 dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,  
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,  
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 6,7-dimethoxy-  
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, or for  
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in  
 one or more places with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen,  
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

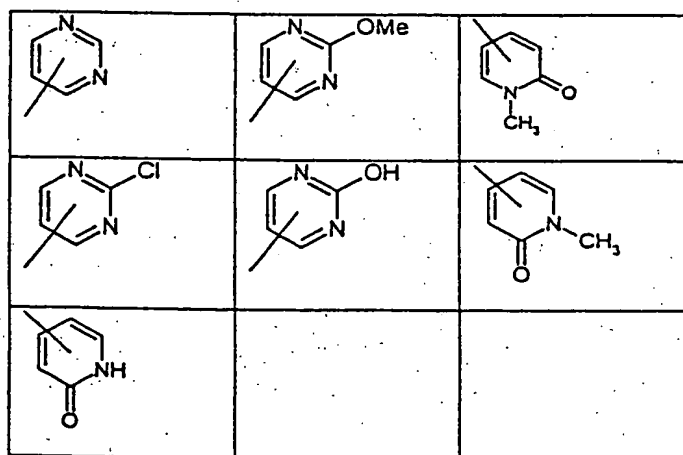
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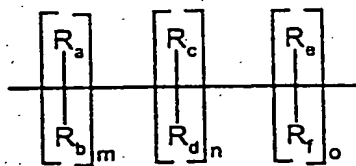
whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the  $=NR^2$  group in the meaning of A,  $R^2$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,  $R^3$  stands for pyridyl, or phenyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted by hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



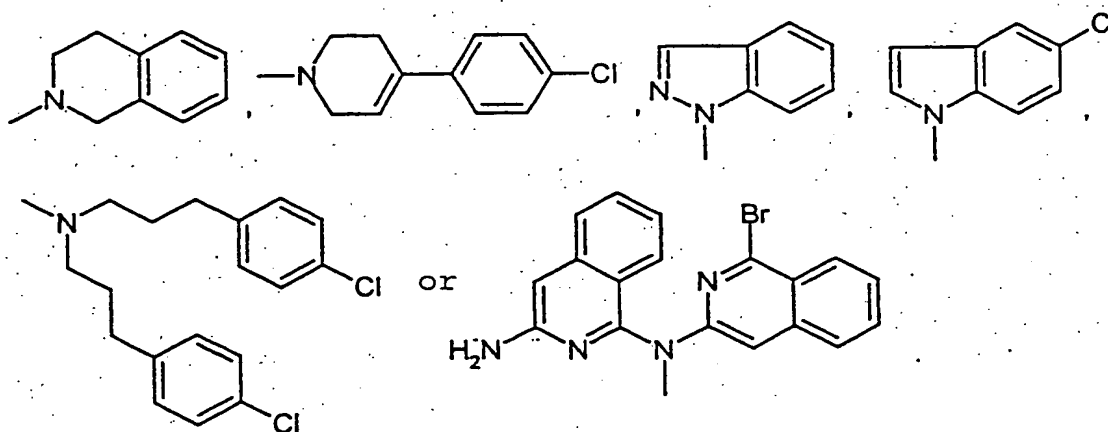
$R^5$  and  $R^6$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,  
 $R^4$  and  $R^7$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,  
 $R^9$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^{10}$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,  
 as well as their isomers and salts.

4. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

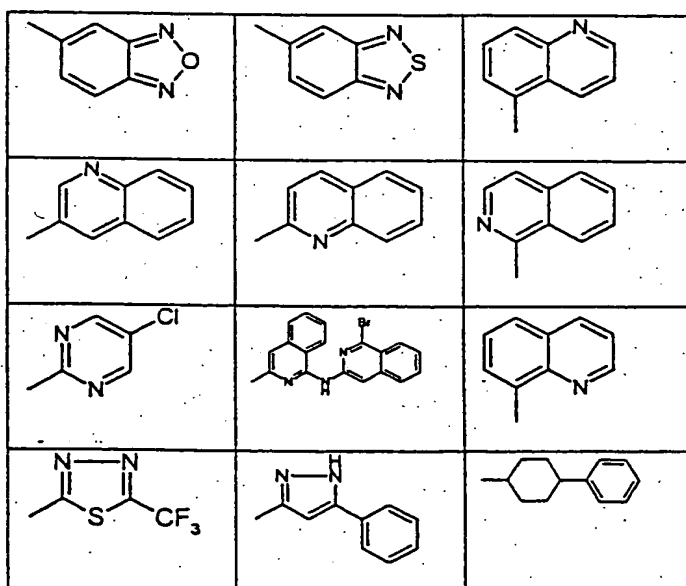
$A$  stands for the group  $=NR^2$ ,  
 $W$  stands for oxygen,  
 $Z$  stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  $=N-$ ,  $-N(R^{10})-$ ,  $(CH_2)_q-$  or the group

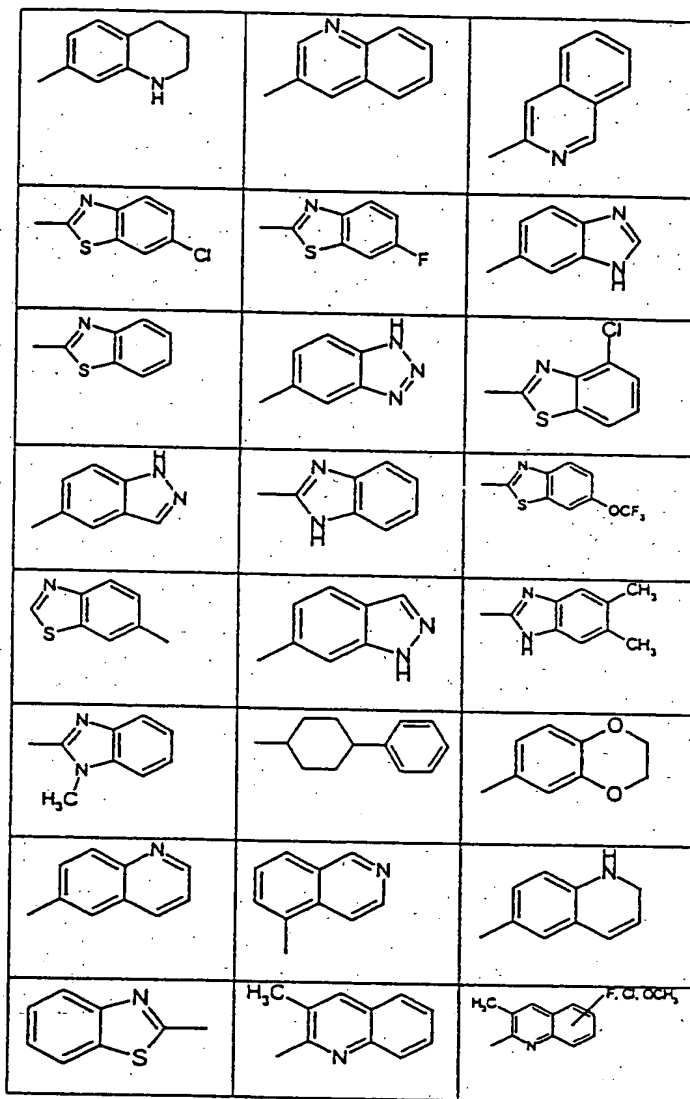


or  $A$ ,  $Z$  and  $R^1$  together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub>, R<sub>f</sub>, independently of one another, stand  
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group  
 =NR<sup>10</sup>,  
 X stands for the group =NR<sup>9</sup> or =N-,  
 Y stands for the group -CH<sub>2</sub>-,  
 R<sup>1</sup> stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-  
 2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,  
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,  
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-  
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a  
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in  
 one more places with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>  
 alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or  
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group



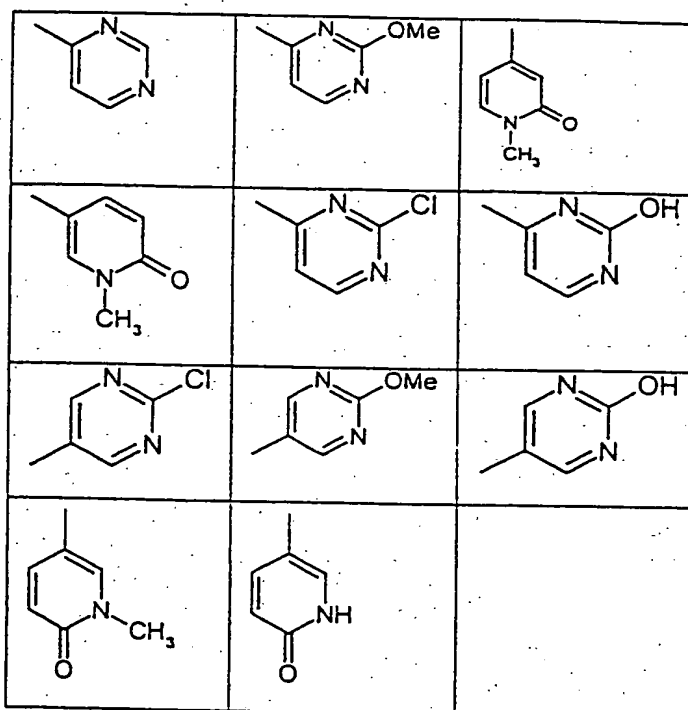


whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the  $=NR^2$  group in the meaning of A,  $R^2$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,

$R^2$

R<sup>3</sup>

stands for pyridyl or for phenyl,  
 pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl  
 that is substituted in one or more  
 places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or  
 methoxy, or for the group



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$R^4$  and  $R^7$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,

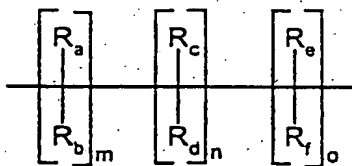
R<sup>10</sup> stands for hydrogen or methyl,

as well as their isomers and salts.

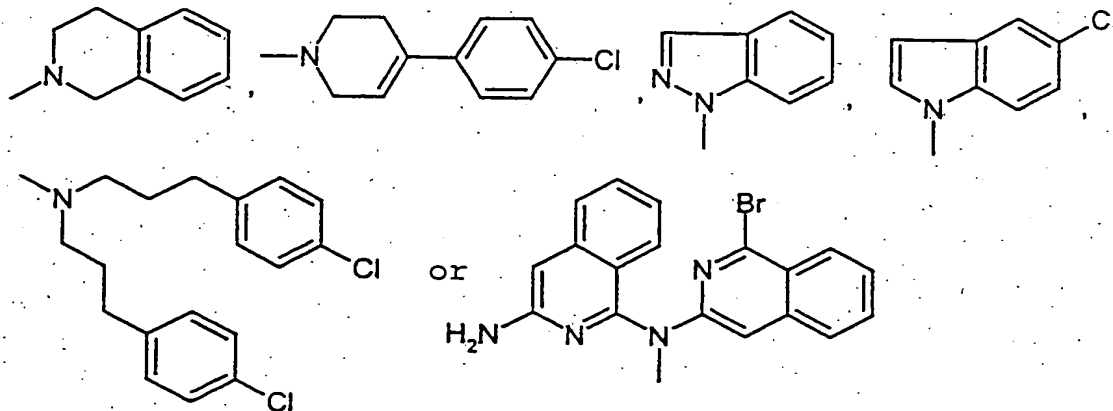
5. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

W                      stands for sulfur,

Z stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  $=N-$ ,  $-N(R^{10})-$ ,  $(CH_2)_a-$  or the group



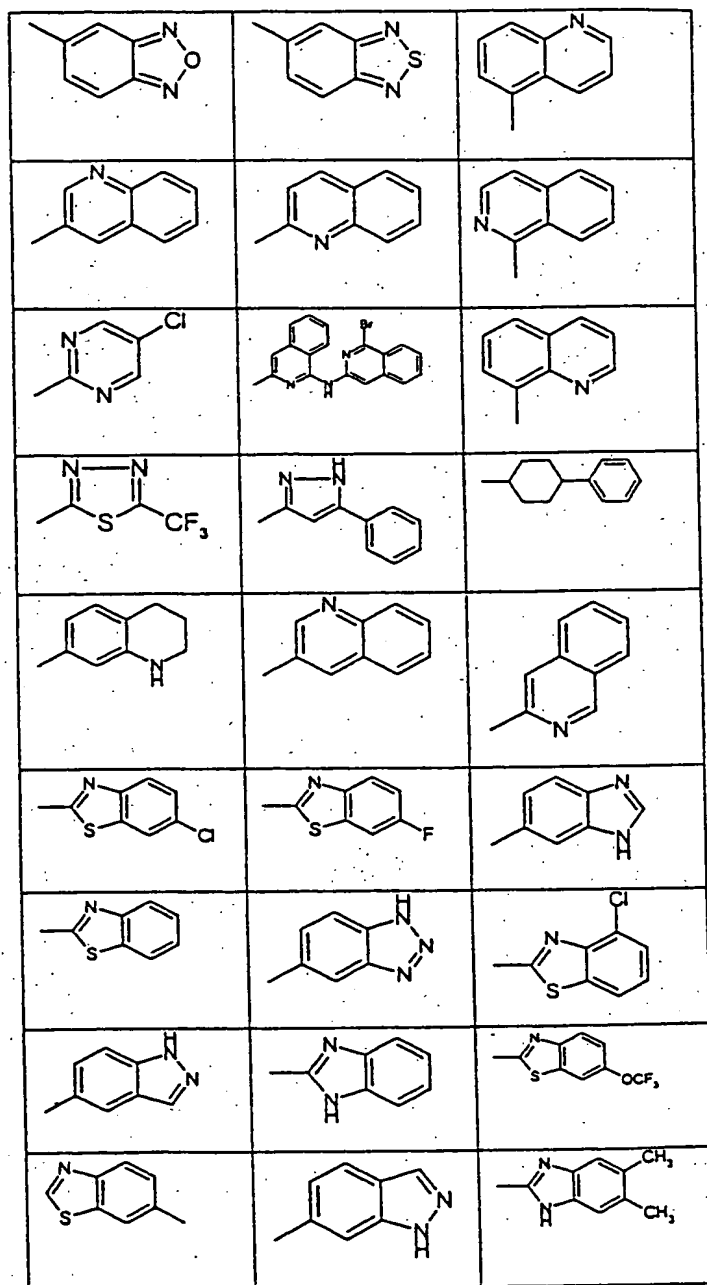
or A, Z and R<sup>1</sup> together form the group



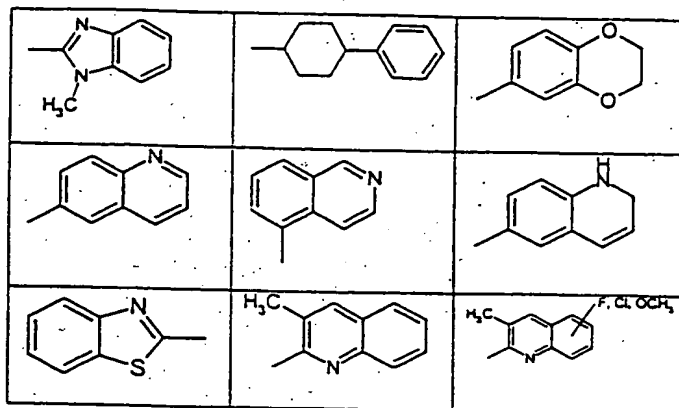


m, n and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub>, R<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>d</sub>, R<sub>e</sub>, R<sub>f</sub>, independently of one another, stand  
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group  
 =NR<sup>10</sup>,  
 X stands for the group =NR<sup>9</sup> or =N-,  
 Y stands for the group -CH<sub>2</sub>-,  
 R<sup>1</sup> stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-  
 2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,  
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,  
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-  
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for  
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in  
 one or more places with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or  
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

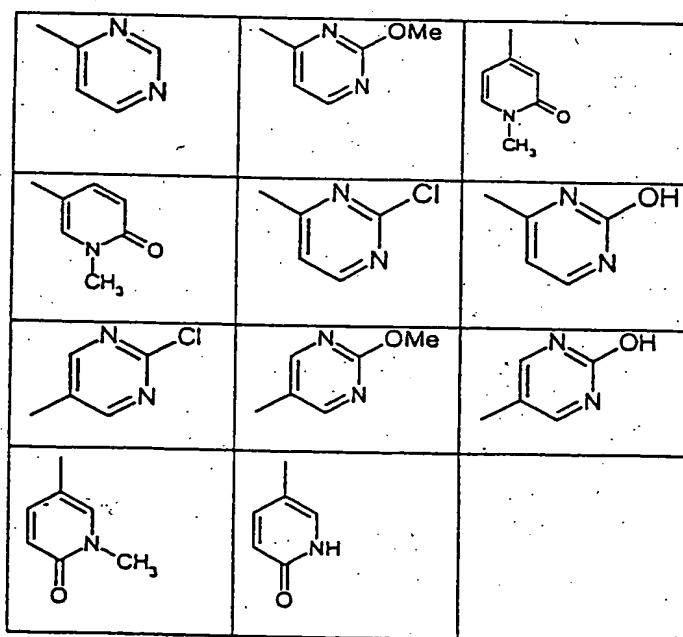
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R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>

whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR<sup>2</sup> group in the meaning of A, stands for hydrogen or methyl, stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



$R^5$  and  $R^6$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,

$R^4$  and  $R^7$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,

$R^9$  stands for hydrogen,

$R^{10}$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,

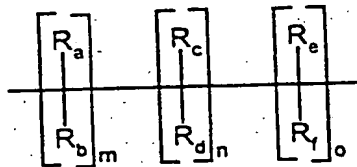
as well as their isomers and salts.

6. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

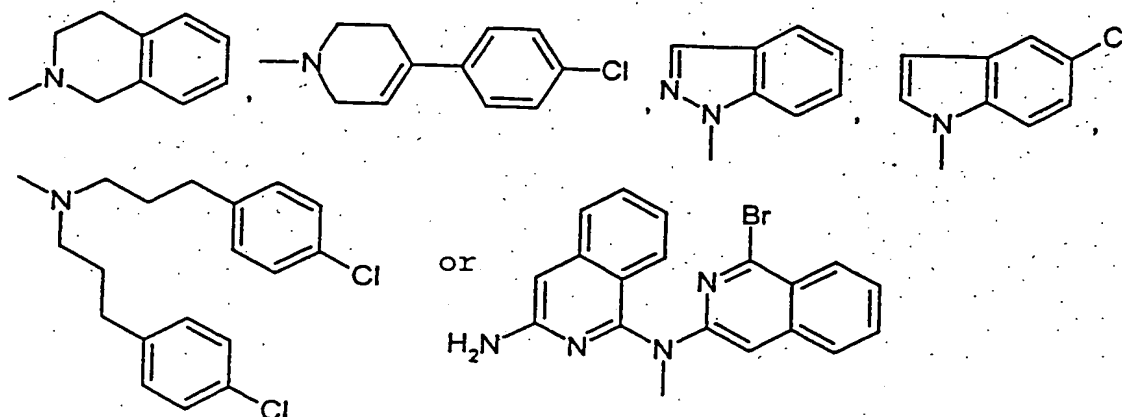
A stands for the group  $=NR^2$ ,

W stands for two hydrogen atoms,

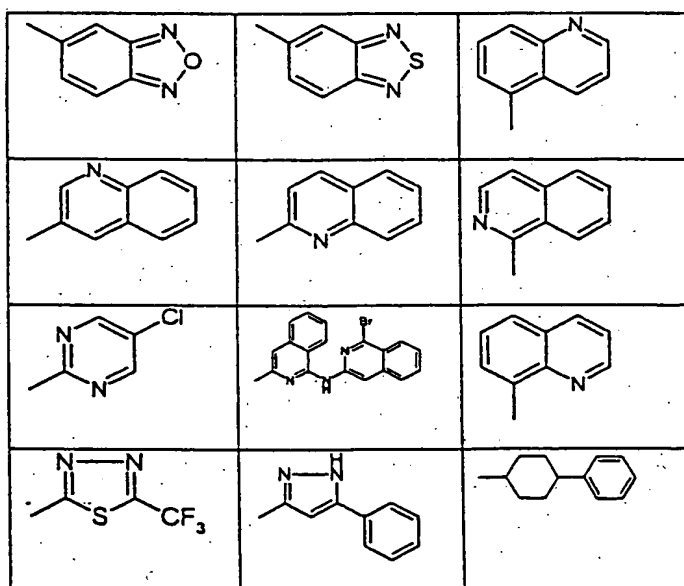
Z stands for the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  $=N-$ ,  $-N(R^{10})-$ ,  $(CH_2)_q-$  or the group

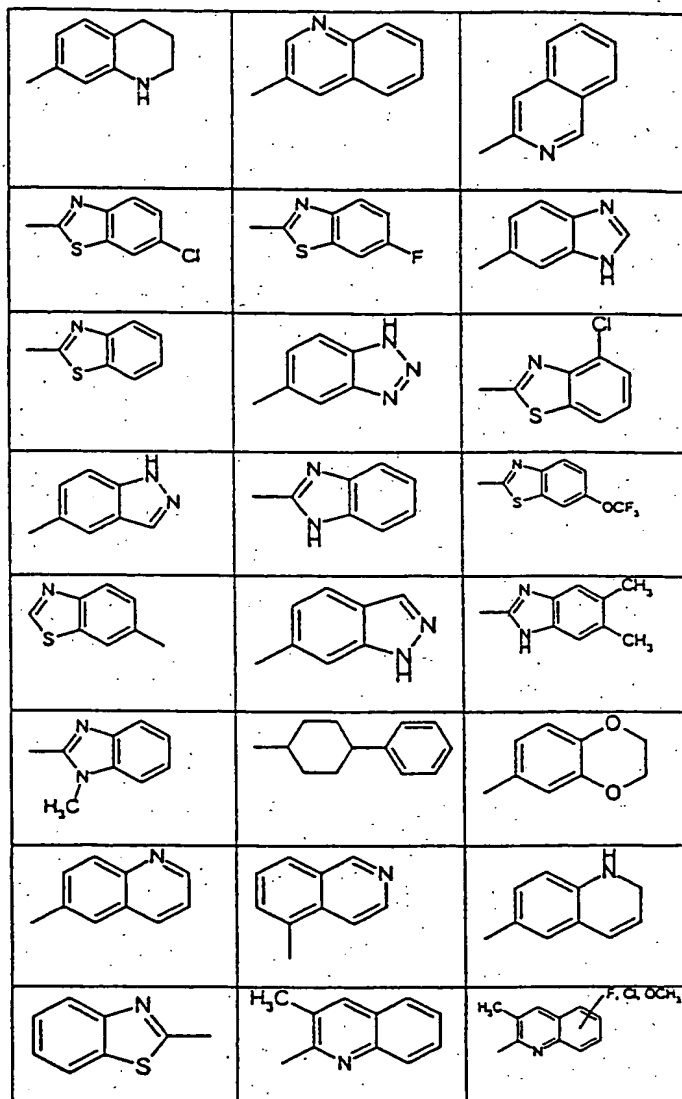


or A, Z, and  $R^1$  together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,  
 q stands for 1-6,  
 $R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or methyl or the group  $=NR^{10}$ ,  
 X stands for the group  $=NR^9$  or  $=N-$ ,  
 Y stands for the group  $-CH_2-$ ,  
 $R^1$  stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one or more places with  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$  alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group

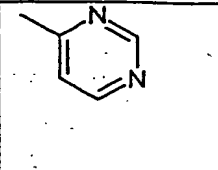
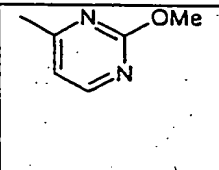
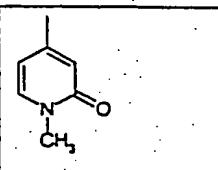
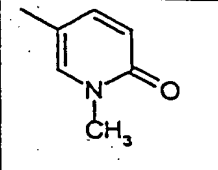
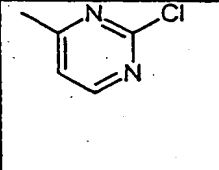
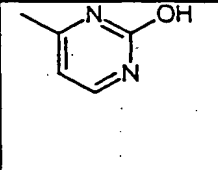
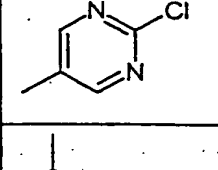
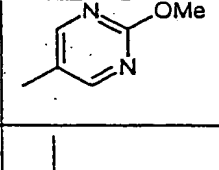
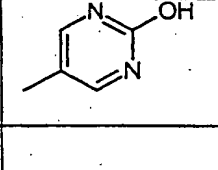
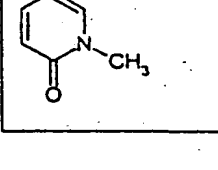
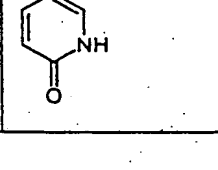




whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the  $=NR^2$  group in the meaning of A,  
 $R^2$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R<sup>3</sup>

stands for pyridyl or for phenyl,  
 pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl  
 that is substituted in one or more  
 places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or  
 methoxy, or for the group

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>,

independently of one another, stand for  
 hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or  
 trifluoromethyl,

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$R^5$  and  $R^6$ , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,  
 $R^9$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^{10}$  stands for hydrogen or methyl,  
 as well as their isomers and salts.

7. Use of the compounds of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 6, for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

8. Pharmaceutical agent that contains at least one compound according to claims 1 to 6.

9. Pharmaceutical agent according to claim 8 for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as

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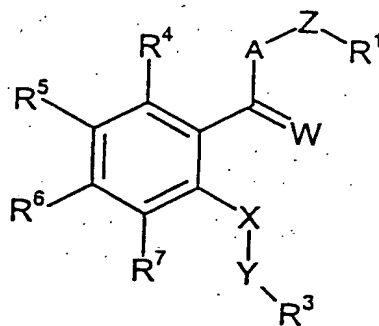
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cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

10. Compounds according to claims 1 to 6 and pharmaceutical agents according to claims 6 and 8 with suitable formulations and vehicles.

Sub A4  
11. Use of the compounds of formula I according to claims 1 to 6 as inhibitors of tyrosine kinases KDR and FLT.

12. Use of the compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 6 in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation for enteral, parenteral and oral administration.

13. Isatoic acid derivatives of general formula V



V,

in which R<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>7</sup>, X, Y and W have the meanings that are described in general formula I and in which A stands for the group =NR<sup>2</sup> or

oxygen, and Z and R<sup>1</sup> together form a =C=O group that is bonded to X, as well as their isomers and salts, as intermediate products for the production of the compounds of general formula I according to the invention.

14. Compounds of general formula V, in which

A and W	stand for oxygen,
Z and R <sup>1</sup>	together form a =C=O group that is bonded to X,
X	stands for the group =NR <sup>9</sup> or =N-,
Y	stands for the group -CH <sub>2</sub> -,
R <sup>3</sup>	stands for pyridyl, or phenyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted by hydroxy, bromine, methyl or methoxy,
R <sup>5</sup> and R <sup>6</sup>	stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,
R <sup>4</sup> and R <sup>7</sup>	stand for hydrogen,
R <sup>9</sup>	stands for hydrogen,

as well as their isomers and salts, as intermediate products for the production of compounds of general formula I.

15. Compounds of general formula V according to claims 13 and 14 for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant

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rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

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